

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Ratification of the Constitution by the Convention of the State of New-York.

WE the delegates of the people of the State of New-York, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, DO declare and make known.

That all power is originally vested in and consequently derived from the people, and that government is instituted by them for their common interests, protection and security.

That the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are essential rights which every government ought to respect and preserve.

That the powers of government may be re-assumed by the people, whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness; that every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the people of the several States, or to their respective State governments, to whom they may have granted the same; and that those clauses in the said Constitution, which declare that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply that Congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said Constitution; but such clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

That the people have an equal, natural and unalienable right, freely and peaceably to exercise their religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that no religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference of others.

That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State.

That the militia should not be subject to martial law except in time of war, rebellion or insurrection.

That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity, and that at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power.

That in the time of peace no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war only by the civil magistrate, in such manner as the laws may direct.

That no person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, or exiled or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, liberty or property, but by due process of law.

That no person ought to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb for one and the same offence, nor, unless in case of impeachment, be punished more than once for the same offence.

That every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to an enquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and that such enquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when, on account of public danger, the Congress shall suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fine imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

That (except in the government of the land and naval forces, and of the militia when in actual service, and in cases of impeachment) a presentment or indictment by a grand jury ought to be observed as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all crimes cognizable by the judiciary of the United States; and such trial should be speedy, public, and by an impartial jury of the county where the crime was committed; and that no person can be found guilty without the unanimous consent of such jury. But in cases of crimes not committed within any county of any of the United States, and in cases of crimes committed within any county in which a general insurrection may prevail, or which may be in the possession of a foreign enemy, the enquiry and trial may be in such county as the Congress shall by law direct; which county in the two cases last mentioned, should be as near as conveniently may be to that county in which the crime may have been committed. And that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused ought to be informed of the crime and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and the witnesses against him, to have the means of producing his witnesses, and the assistance of counsel for his defence, and should not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

That the trial by jury in the extent that it obtains by the common law of England is one of the greatest securities to the rights of a free people, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers or his property; and therefore, that all warrants to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath of affirmation of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and that all general warrants (or such in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated) are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives, and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years, an election of the President and Vice President, so that no officer who may be appointed by the Congress to act as President, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and Vice President, can in any case continue to act beyond the termination of the period for which the last President and Vice President were elected.

That nothing contained in the said Constitution, is to be construed to prevent the legislature of any State from passing laws at its discretion, from time to time, to divide such State into convenient districts, and to apportion its representatives to, and amongst such districts.

That the prohibition contained in the said Constitution, against *ex post facto* laws, extends only to laws concerning crimes.

That all appeals in causes, determinable according to the course of the common law, ought to be by writ of error, and not otherwise.

That the judicial power of the United States, in cases in which a State may be a party, does not extend to criminal prosecutions, or to authorize any suit, by any person against a State.

That the judicial power of the United States, as to controversies between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, is not to be construed to extend to any other controversies between them, except those which relate to such lands, so claimed, under grants of different States.

That the jurisdiction of the supreme Court of the United States, or of any other Court to be instituted by the Congress, is not in any case to be enlarged, enlarged, or extended, by any fiction, collusion or mere suggestion; and that no treaty is to be construed, so to operate, as to alter the Constitution of any State.

UNDER these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution, and in confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed to the said Constitution will receive an early and mature consideration, WE, the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the People of the State of New-York, DO, by these presents, assent to and RATIFY the said Constitution, in full confidence, nevertheless, that until a Convention on that be called and convened for proposing amendments to the said Constitution, the militia of this State will not be continued in service out of this State for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the Legislature thereof; that the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this State, respecting the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators or Representatives, unless the Legislature of this State shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and that in those cases such power only be exercised until the Legislature of this State shall make provision in the premises; that no excise will be imposed on any article of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them, within this State, except as aforesaid; and that the Congress will not lay direct taxes within this State, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor until Congress shall first have made a requisition upon this State to assess, levy and pay the amount of such requisition made agreeably to the census fixed in the said Constitution, in such way and manner as the Legislature of this State shall judge best; but that in such case, if the State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then the Congress may assess and levy this State's proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time at which the same was required to be paid.

DONE in Convention at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the State of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

By order of the Convention

GEO. CLINTON, President.

Attested, JOHN McKESSEN, } Secretaries.

AND B. BANCER, }

And the Convention do, in the name and behalf the people of the State of New-York enjoin upon their representatives in the Congress, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the said Constitution in the manner prescribed therein; and in all laws to be passed by the Congress in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of the said amendments as far as the Constitution will admit.

That there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants, according to the enumeration or census mentioned in the Constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or increased, but not diminished, as Congress shall direct, and according to such ratio as the Congress shall fix, in conformity to the rule prescribed for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

That the Congress do not impose any excise on any article (except ardent spirits) of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

That Congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise, shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until Congress shall first have made a requisition upon the States, to assess, levy and pay their respective proportion of such requisition, agreeably to the census fixed in the said Constitution, in such way and manner, as the Legislature of the respective States shall judge best; and in such case, if any State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such State's proportion, together with interest, at the rate of six per centum, per annum, from the time of payment, prescribed in such requisition.

That the Congress shall not make or alter any regulation, in any State, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators or Representatives, unless the Legislature of such State shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance, be incapable of making the same, and then only, until the Legislature of such State shall make provision in the premises; provided that Congress may prescribe the time for the election of Representatives.

That no persons, except natural born citizens, or such as were citizens on or before the fourth day of July, 1776, or such as held commissions under the United States during the war, and have at any time, since the 4th of July, 1776, become citizens of one or other of the United States, and who shall be freeholders, shall be eligible to the places of President, Vice-President, or members of either house of the Congress of the United States.

That the Congress do not grant monopolies, or erect any company with exclusive advantages of commerce.

That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised, or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each house.

That no money be borrowed on the credit of the United States without the assent of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each house.

That the Congress shall not declare war without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each house.

That the privilege of the *Habeas Corpus* shall not by any law be suspended for a longer term than six months, or until twenty days after the meeting of the Congress next following the passing the act for such suspension.

That the right of the Congress to exercise exclusive legislation over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of a particular State, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, shall not be so exercised as to exempt the inhabitants of such district from paying the like taxes, imposts, duties and excises, as shall be imposed on the other inhabitants of the State in which such district may be; and that no person shall be privileged within the said district from arrest for crimes committed, or debts contracted out of the said district.

That the right of exclusive legislation with respect to such places as may be purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, shall not authorize the Congress to make any law to prevent the laws of the States respectively in which they may be, from extending to such places in all civil and criminal matters, except as to such persons

shall be in the service of the United States; nor to alien with respect to crimes committed without such places.

That the compensation for the Senators and Representatives be ascertained by standing laws; and that no alteration of the existing rate of compensation shall operate for the benefit of the Representatives, until after a subsequent election shall have been had.

That the journals of the Congress shall be published at least once a year, with the exception of such parts relating to treaties of military operations, as in the judgment of either house shall require secrecy, and that both houses of Congress shall always keep their doors open during their session, unless the business may in their opinion require secrecy. That the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journals whenever two members in either house may require it.

That no capitation tax shall ever be laid by the Congress.

That no person be eligible for a Senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years; and that the Legislatures of the respective states may recall their Senators or either of them, and elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which the Senators so recalled were appointed.

That no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

That the authority given to the Executives of the states to fill the vacancies of Senators be abolished, and that such vacancies be filled by the respective Legislatures.

That the power of Congress to pass uniform laws concerning bankruptcy, shall only extend to merchants and other traders; and that the states respectively may pass laws for the relief of other insolvent debtors.

That no person shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States, a third time.

That the Executive shall not grant pardons for treason, unless with the consent of the Congress; but may, at his discretion, grant reprieves to persons convicted of treason, until their causes can be laid before the Congress.

That the President or person exercising his powers for the time being, shall not command an army in the field in person, without the previous desire of the Congress.

That all letters patent, commissions, pardons, writs and process of the United States, shall run in the name of the People of the United States, and be tested in the name of the President of the United States, or the person exercising his powers for the time being, or the first judge of the court out of which the same shall issue, as the case may be.

That the Congress shall not constitute, ordain, or establish any tribunals or inferior courts, with any other than appellate jurisdiction, except such as may be necessary for the trial of causes of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, and for the trial of piracy and felonies committed on the high seas; and in all other cases to which the judicial power of the United States extends, and in which the supreme court of the United States has not original jurisdiction, the causes shall be heard, tried, and determined, in some one of the state courts, with the right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, or other proper tribunal to be appointed for that purpose, by the Congress, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

That the court for the trial of impeachments shall consist of the Senate, the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the chief or senior judge, for the time being, of the highest court of general and ordinary common law jurisdiction, in each state; that the Congress shall, by standing laws, designate the courts in the respective states answering this description, and in the states having no courts exactly answering this description, shall designate some other court, preferring such, if any there be, whose judge or judges may hold their places during good behaviour: Provided that no more than one judge, other than judges of the supreme court of the United States, shall come from one state. That the Congress be authorized to pass laws for compensating the said judges for such services, and for compelling their attendance; and that a majority at least of the said judges shall be requisite to constitute the said court. That no person impeached shall sit as a member thereof—that each member shall, previous to the entering upon any trial, take an oath or affirmation, honestly and impartially to hear and determine the cause; and that a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a conviction.

That persons aggrieved by any judgment, sentence or decree of the supreme court of the United States in any cause in which that court has original jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make concerning the same, shall upon application have a commission, to be issued by the President of the United States, to such men learned in the law as he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint not less than seven, authorizing such commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to correct the errors in such judgment, or to review such sentence, and decree as the case may be, and to do justice to the parties in the premises.

That no judge of the supreme court of the United States shall hold any other office under the United States, or any of them.

That the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no controversies respecting land, unless it relate to claims of territory or jurisdiction between states, or to claims of land between individuals, or between states and individuals under the grants of different states.

That the militia of any state shall not be compelled to serve without the limits of the state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the Legislature thereof.

That the words without the consent of the Congress, in the seventh clause of the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution be expunged.

That the Senators and Representatives, and all Executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall be sworn by oath or affirmation not to infringe or violate the Constitution, or rights of the respective states.

That the Legislatures of the respective states may make provision by law, that the electors of the election districts, to be by them appointed, shall choose a citizen of the United States, who shall have been an inhabitant of such district for the term of one year immediately preceding the time of his election, for one of the Representatives of such state.

DONE in Convention, at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the State of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

By order of the Convention,

GEO. CLINTON, President.
Attested, JOHN M'KESSON, } Secretaries.
ABM. B. BANCKER, }

BERLIN, May 10.

OUR politicians entertain not a doubt of the destination of our troops to take possession of the city of Dantzick. They seem to conjecture a design of uniting to the dominion of Prussia the town of Thorn, the Wavodies of Gnerme, Kolisch, Pofin, and all the western parts of Poland. They say that this point was settled a long time before the commencement of the war between the Imperial Courts and the Turks. Time alone can ascertain the validity of their conjectures.

VIENNA, May 7.

AT the double encounter, at the Turkish Dubicz, we had near 400 men, and 67 horses killed. Among the wounded are 11 commissioned officers, and four hundred subalterns and privates. The Turks lost between three and four hundred men in the assault, and near six hundred in the field. We took one of their standards. Actions between our troops and the Turks are daily fought—and in general terminate in the slaughter of considerable numbers.

Private letters inform us, that the siege of Belgrade began the 3d of this month.

Every thing seems to foretell, that before the end of this month we shall hear of some great battle, either in Servia, the environs of Bender, or Oczakow.

LONDON, May 16.

THE Emperor of Morocco has sworn, that if we will not give him gunpowder he will fire upon our ships if they dare to touch at any of his ports; to ease him of this part of the trouble, two or three of our ships are to be sent out to shut his ports for him, and give him the gunpowder in that way.

The rebel Mahmud, Pacha of Scutari, has been strongly solicited by the Porte to accept of a full pardon, with a command against the Austrians; but it is generally supposed that he has made connections with the latter, for the purpose of rendering himself completely independent.

If it be true that a peace is likely to ensue between the Porte and the Emperor, which the Pacha of Scutari's return to his allegiance will be a great means of forwarding, Russia will find herself in a disagreeable plight, to stand alone against the Turks, especially as the Barbary States will assist the Porte by sea. She may again feel the value of the friendship of this country, in spite of the French politics which have lately biased her in favour of that nation.

The Turks have published a manifesto against the two Imperial Courts, to the following effect:

The injuries committed by Russia, since the treaty of Kainardgi, particularly the hostile invasion of the Crimea, even at the moment when the Russian Minister was hurrying the conclusion of an advantageous treaty of commerce at his court; the defection of Prince Hracius, the asylum afforded Muro Cordato, hospodar of Moldavia, in manifest violation of the last treaty; such are the motives by which the Porte justifies its declaration of war. As to the house of Austria, the Porte declares, that for fifty years it has carefully cultivated peace with the Court of Vienna, notwithstanding the favourable opportunities that might have been taken advantage of to revive its ancient influence in Hungary, particularly in the unhappy times that succeeded the death of Charles IV. and also in the war of 1756. The Porte recapitulates the various sacrifices it has made—such as the cession of Buckowine, exacted by force, and against all right, at an unfortunate period. The responsibility in regard to piracy of the Moorish regencies, although the Court of Vienna had always negotiated with them as with free and independent states. In short the Porte declares, that the ports and rivers had been opened to the Austrian commerce, without exacting any equivalent in return, and that merely from the love of peace, and not from any weakness.

This piece concludes with appealing to the powers of Europe for the justice of the Ottoman cause; in shewing them, that although their present situation is dangerous, it is not above their strength.

On the 15th and 16th instant, a large body of troops, both horse and foot, with a prodigious number of general and other officers, were met marching in great haste from Paris towards Bourdeaux. The road was covered with carriages of every description, and appeared a scene of much confusion.

The King's orders of the 8th were to be put in force there the 15th instant; and it is imagined they will be resisted in the same manner as at Thoulouse.

In Paris the people are more quiet; but it is only because of the large body of troops in its vicinity. They have been dispensed with much circumspection in every quarter of the town, for fear of any tumult.

May 22. By the mails which arrived on Monday morning, we find that the Austrians have received a check, that will more than counterbalance their success at Schabatz and Yassi. The Turks have raised the siege of Dubiza, defeated the troops under the command of Prince Charles of Litchenstein, and destroyed all his batteries. The action lasted for more than three hours in the open field. The Turks on this occasion displayed the most ferocious valour. This action happened on the 15th of April, the day after Schabatz surrendered. Baron Nagel's new chariot is daily acquiring new splendour; some new ornaments in silver are added.

The United States across the Atlantic are content with Thirteen Stars; the Minister from the Belgic Provinces displays a thousand.

SAVANNAH-LA-MAR, May 13.

THE militia of Saint Elizabeth's we hear, have been under arms for some days, and are to continue so until further orders.—We fear "There is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

DUBLIN, May 31.

IT has been generally reported, that his Gallic majesty was fired at, in returning from a ride, about nine in the evening of Saturday the 18th inst. The account arrived in a letter to a gentleman in this city, and states the affair as follows:—The king, who is become very corpulent and plethoric within these last three years, was advised by Mr. de Senac, his first physician, to drink lime water and acid cooling liquors, and to be on horse-back, if possible, every day. Some business preventing him from riding out on the forenoon of Saturday, which being over between four and five, he took a cold snuff, mounted, and rode towards the town of St. Germain, accompanied by two noblemen and six servants. About half way, on his return to Versailles, the report of a gun was heard as if proceeding from a decayed monastery, some walls of which are yet standing, not far from the high road. One of the servants, who was about five or six yards behind, cried out, that a ball had carried away a part of his hat. The king without any marks of fear or even surprise, commanded the ruins to be searched, whilst four men placed themselves at different parts to prevent an escape. But the bird, or rather the fowler, could no where be seen. The evening was remarkable clear, and the walls, which had been long unroofed, were exposed, with all their niches and crannies, to a distinct view. Whether the piece was discharged at an owl or other night bird, inhabiting those ruins, or levelled intentionally at the king, cannot be ascertained; but the writer avers, that the fact is literally and truly as above.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Nova Scotia

WE have, among many other Loyal Refugees, a swarm of negroes, amounting to 2 or 3000.—Government all tted them lands, and gave them every encouragement to improve them to advantage, but they have neglected it. They have got liberty and independence, and now like the Americans, do not know what to do with it. They might before this, had they been possessed of foresight, industry, and prudence, have had a very respectable wealthy Negro-Town, but they are intoxicated with liberty, and lurking about the city (Halifax) and other places for jobs; which, from their numbers are scarcely sufficient to keep them from slavery.

May 31. Monday last night, as the ship Amity Hall, Young, was attempting to go out of Manchionall harbour, she unfortunately struck on the ice rocks, by the wind sailing her in the narrowest part of the channel, and was bilged. We are informed she was full loaded, and that only 81 puncheons of rum, 58 hogheads of sugar, and some ginger, were saved of the cargo.

Captain La Croix, of the sloop Polly, on his passage from New-Province, fell in with the schooner Sukey and Sophia, Mitchell, from Port au Prince, for Sunbury in Georgia, stranded on Heneaga the 24th instant, and took on board the crew and such of the cargo as could be saved.

It is averred, as a melancholy fact, that upwards of five thousand head of horned quadrupeds perished for want of sustenance, during the late dry weather, in three or four of the neighbouring parishes.

Yesterday morning, about the hour of four, the inhabitants of this Bay were awake by a sudden and violent gale of wind, from the south-east, which, fortunately, did not continue any great length of time, as, if it had, we cannot say the danger that might have accrued therefrom.—The ship Rodney, Captain Luscombe, the morning before, in attempting to get out run on the reef, but received no damage, and intended sailing the following morning, which she was preparing to do, having her anchor a-peak and sails hoisted, when the gale came on, and drove her ashore; in her way she encountered the bow-sprit of the ship William and Charlotte, which was thereby lost. We have the happiness, however, to add, that no farther damage was done, and the Rodney being once more afloat will be ready to proceed on her voyage next Thursday morning.—There were on board the Rodney several ladies of distinction, who had taken their passage for Bristol.

June 12. When the brig Alert, Captain Bennet, was passing Turks-Island, yesterday last night, a boat came to her from shore, to enquire if there were on board for sale any provisions, for all sorts of which the inhabitants were much distressed: Corn, they said, was 10s. per bushel, and flour 60s. per barrel.

Letters received in town lately from the Cape, mention that some regiments and recruits had arrived there from Old France, in several armed transports.

It is astonishing to consider the rapid increase of population in the American provinces forming the New-Republic, which, according to recent accounts, is estimated at above two millions and a half, when in Queen Anne's time, the inhabitants of all the British provinces or states, were only rated at about eight hundred thousand.—In the calculation a ready mentioned, neither Canada, Nova-Scotia, the Hudson's Bay settlement, nor the large island of St. John, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, are included, the population of which large and extended tracts, may very probably amount to six hundred thousand.—When we also consider the West-India islands, which abound with inhabitants, Newfoundland, &c. Great Britain had above four millions of subjects in the western hemisphere, previous to the breaking out of the last war; and as matters now stand, her possessions are capable of supporting some millions of inhabitants, from whence the most beneficial trade may result to both Great-Britain and Ireland.

CANTERBURY, (Con.) July 8.

ON Wednesday the 2d inst. about 3 o'clock, P.M. appeared in the N.E. a cloud unusually dark and threatening; and increasing and setting down towards the east until about five; when it there met a cloud which arose about the same time in the S.W. and moved round into the eastern part of the horizon. The conflict of these two clouds were such as might be expected when the artillery of heaven met, charged with thunder and lightning, hail and rain. The appearance and effects of these meetings were terrible beyond description. At first the thunder was low and at a distance, it continually increased and drew near until the heavens appeared in a violent commotion, the rain and hail descended with rapid force; they poured down in such vast quantities and with such violence, that in the short space of an hour, during the height of the storm, it was judged, they fell on a level, at the depth of two feet; the meadows were soon flooded, valleys filled, and the smallest streams magnified into great torrents. The hail was much more dreadful and destructive than the rain; many of the stones extremely hard, and of the bigness of a large musket ball. In some places where the hail was wained by the water, and driven by the wind, it lay at the depth of three feet; and notwithstanding the heat of the succeeding days, was to be seen in large quantities one foot in depth, five days after the storm. The extent of the storm was about five miles from E to W. and two miles in breadth from N. to S. its continuance about two hours; the centre of its violence in the western part of this town. Though the thunder and lightning was very hard, yet no damage or any effects of them have been seen; probably for this reason, that by the contract of the two clouds, the electric fluid was attracted from one to the other; and consequently did not pass from the clouds to the earth. The effects of the rain and hail were to be seen and lamented, in breaking the windows of houses, in washing away the roads, in removing small bridges, in ruining gardens, orchards, and rich meadows, and many promising fields of rye, corn, flax, oats, and barley. The labour of the industrious husbandman which had escaped the wheat insect, was soon cut off. Many fields of grain ready to meet the joyful hand of the reaper, were lost in the deluge; and many families saw the hopes of their support suddenly disappointed. While we relate the sad calamity; the benevolent heart sheds a sympathetic tear with the unhappy sufferers. The Philosophers consider the causes of the various convulsions in the heavens; and the devout Christian awed by a sense of the Supreme Being with wonder contemplates the dreadful majesty of heaven and earth in these displays of his almighty power, and fears to transgress his sacred laws.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 23.

LAST Wednesday a melancholy occurrence happened at East-Kingston. A man by the name of Morrill, who has for some time past been subject to fits of insanity, in a paroxysm of his disorder, attempted to kill his wife, with an axe. His son, about 19 years of age, seeing his father in pursuit of his mother, ran to her assistance; but before he came up with them he had aimed a blow at her head, which stunned her and she fell to the ground—the edge of the axe entered the side of her head and produced a wound several inches in length, and nearly two inches deep. He turned to his son, and struck him a blow upon the head with an axe, which penetrated quite through the skull. Then dropping the axe, he seized them by the hair, and was knocking their heads violently one against the other, when some neighbours happily came to their relief. They are both in a dangerous situation—but it is expected the woman will recover.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

CAPTAIN Robert Ross, who arrived here, on Saturday last, in the Brig Keener, from St. Bartholomew's, after a passage of 15 days, informs, that on the 29th ult. in Lat. 35. 30. N. and Long. 71. 30. W. he spoke Captain Woodward, in a brig from the Bay of Honduras, bound for Bristol, (out 30 days) who being very short of water, he supplied him with a ponceon, and left him steering for the port of his destination. The same day, he spoke a sloop from St. Martin's, bound for Virginia, who had taken 4 men out of the wreck of a sloop, after having been 6 days in the greatest distress. Captain William Buckley, who commanded this sloop, and one of his seamen, were drowned. Captain Ross, on his passage, caught a Shark 17 feet long, and 7 feet 9 inches round, from the liver of which were extracted 23 gallons of oil.

WILMINGTON, JULY 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rowan county, to his friend at Fayette-Ville, dated July 7, 1788.

THE late Governor Sevier entered the great Hiwassee Cherokee town, early last month, and killed 25 young warriors; burned a number in a town house, who could not be brought out to action, without the loss of a man, horse or gun.

A correspondent, who has lately traveled through this State, informs us, that he has no where observed so much public spirit, as in Fayette-Ville. At that place they have lately opened several new roads, and raised a number of new bridges, in order to render the communication with the country more easy and convenient. They have also erected two large and elegant buildings for the accommodation of their courts and the General Assembly. There is a company formed to make Cross Creek navigable for boats from the river to the upper town. All these improvements are carried on by private subscriptions. This proposed navigation of the Creek, will, it is expected greatly lessen the expense which is occasioned by conveying merchandise, &c. from the place to the town in waggon, as well as add much to the beauty of the place. In short, it is the opinion of our correspondent, that, considering the situation of Fayette-Ville, so convenient for commanding the trade of an extensive back country, and its other advantages, that it must soon become a place of great consequence, as well as worthy of being the Capital of an extensive State.

RICHMOND, August 14.

BY a letter received in this city, we are informed, that the famous PAUL JONES, is made an Admiral by the Emperors of Russia, and commands an independent Squadron of her best ships.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Compté d'Artois, Young, Bourdeaux.
Sally, Brown, Port-au-Prince.
Brig Louisa, Marshall, Antigua.
General Elliott, Le Reux, Guernsey.
Schooner Buckskin, Hundley, New York.
Sloop Sally, Savage, Jamaica.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Ardeer, Sutherland, London.
Schooner Experiment, Cox, St. Bartholomews.
Robin, Galt, Port-au-Prince.
Sloop Nancy, Chace, Boston.
Charity, Cole, New York.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,

JULY 17, 1788.

ON motion of Mr. Dane, seconded by Mr. Williamson. WHEREAS Congress on the 13th of September, 1783, fixed the terms and conditions, upon which they would accept a cession of claims to Western Territory from the State of Virginia: AND WHEREAS the said State on the 20th of October in the same year, agreed to the same terms and conditions, and by her act, authorized her delegates in Congress to convey, transfer, and assign to the United States, the right, title, and claim of the said State, to lands within her charter, and north-west of the river Ohio, on the terms and conditions proposed by Congress; and the said delegates made a conveyance accordingly on the same conditions; among which conditions is the following, to wit: That in case the good land on the south-east side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law to the Virginia troops on Continental establishment, should from the North Carolina line bearing in, further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the river Scioto and Little Miami on the north-west side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them, by the laws of Virginia: AND WHEREAS it has not in any manner been alluded or stated to Congress, that there is any such deficiency of lands on the south-east side of the Ohio.

Resolved, That the State of Virginia be informed, that Congress consider all locations and surveys which shall be made by, or on account of the said troops on the said lands, between the Scioto and Little Miami, before the said deficiency, if any, on the south-east side of the Ohio, shall be ascertained, and stated to Congress, invalid.

Resolved, That the Executive of the State of Virginia, be requested to inform Congress, whether there has been any deficiency of good lands reserved by the laws of that State, on the south-east side of the Ohio, for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment; and if there has been any deficiency, what is the amount, and also what checks have been provided by the said State, to prevent the said troops taking up more lands than are actually due to them, in order that measures may immediately be taken for laying off for the benefit of such troops, a sufficient quantity of good land, between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami; and that Congress may be prepared to dispose of the remaining land between those rivers, for the general benefit of the Union.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THE GOSPORT LOTS AND LANDS,

BELONGING to the State, and not particularly reserved for public use, will be exposed to sale on the premises on Monday the 15th of September next, for military certificates or other public securities of this State, bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum, pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly of the 8th of January 1788. A credit of twelve months will be allowed to the purchasers, on their giving bond with approved security. Some of the lots for sale are contiguous to the river, and are amongst the most valuable of that place. Few situations on the continent possess greater natural advantages for commerce than Gosport; and by being annexed to Portsmouth and enjoying the fine harbour with Norfolk, it partakes of the advantages of established towns. These circumstances and the probable revival of trade under the regulations of the general government afford a fair expectation that property here will be of very growing value.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Com'r.

Virginia, August 8, 1788

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE on the back street

lately occupied by the Attorney General, and joining Mr. JOHN BROWN'S. It has a good garden, cellar, and all necessary out houses.

—A L S O—

A HOUSE near the Mason's Hall,

both of which will be let upon reasonable terms by applying to

G. GALT.

Richmond, August 8, 1788.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 7, 1788.

INTEND to England imme-

diately, and desire all persons who are indebted to me by bond or open account, to settle with Mr. JOHN CARTER, who I have appointed my attorney, and his receipts shall be good against me.

3P

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

AT NORFOLK, FOR LIVERPOOL, THE BRIG



J E S S E, JOHN FLECK, Master.

BURTHEN 260 hogheads of tobacco, British built, and almost new, will take in tobacco at £. 6 sterling per ton, consigned to Messrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, or on liberty of consignment, at £. 7 sterling per ton. Freight forwarded to my care, will be particularly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, July 20, 1788.

SALES OF PUBLIC TOBACCO.

On the 20th of August next will be sold at auction, at Mr. Rawling's tavern, in the city of Richmond,

ABOUT sixteen hundred hogheads of TOBACCO, which have been received in part of the Revenue taxes. One fourth of the purchases must be paid in specie, two fourths may be paid in specie, or warrants for interest on military certificates, and the remainder may be paid in specie, or any warrants receivable in discharge of the Revenue tax of 1787. The tobacco will be set up in convenient lots.

J. AMBLER, TREASURER.

TREASURY OFFICE, July 21, 1788.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 15, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of

this city, the 22d day of June last, a negro man named CHARLES, who says he formerly belonged to David Rois, near Petersburg; but now to Mr. Hanson. His owner is desired to come and pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION A SYSTEM OF THE

L A W,

OF MARINE INSURANCES,

WITH THREE CHAPTERS ON

Bottomry, Insurances on Lives, and on Insurances against Fire.

By JAMES ALLAN PARK, ESQUIRE, OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER AT LAW. CONDITIONS.

THE work will make a handsome Octavo volume containing upwards of 600 pages, including the introduction and table of principal matters; to be printed with a neat type on good paper. The price to subscribers will be Two DOLLARS, bound and lettered, HALF A DOLLAR to be paid at subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book. The price to those who do not subscribe will be HALF A GUINEA.

Subscriptions will be received by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia. And by THOMAS BREND Bookbinder and Stationer, in Richmond, near the Market-House, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

RICHMOND, July 30, 1788.

Encouragement for a Smith.

THE subscriber would be glad to have a Blacksmith's shop established at his plantation in Hanover county, about 11 miles from Richmond. He can furnish a smith with a dwelling house, garden, and shop, for a moderate rent, which he will take out in work. He thinks it an excellent situation for a Smith's shop, as there is none near the place.

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

JULY 29, 1788.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of

Henrico county, the following runaways, viz. LUKE, hired to a Mr. Tucker, near Goose-land courthouse. HARRY, the property of Major Eggleston, of Amelia. ISHAM, to Mr. Wm. Southall, and DICK, to Mr. James Southall, of Charles City. ISHAM, the property of Pettus Raglan, of Hanover. JOHN, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Nathaniel Dandridge, and MOLLIE, the property of Col. Wm Dandridge, of Hanover.

** The owners are desired to apply for them immediately.

Richmond, July 23, 1788.

POETRY.

An Address to the Deity.

By a gentleman in distress of mind occasioned by the wicked machinations of an inveterate Mother-in-law, in separating the daughter from her indulgent and affectionate husband.

O POWER supreme! to thee my thoughts I turn,
Then only comfort when we truly mourn!
The orphan's parent, and the wretch's friend,
To thee my trembling knees I humbly bend,
O arm my soul the stroke of fate to bare,
And check th' impetuous rent of despair;
Teach me submission to thy awful doom,
To see thy mercies thro' misfortunes gloom,
Still with thy sacred truth my heart inform,
To guide my steps thro' life's uncertain storm;
For thou, who dost in nought but good delight,
Hast order'd all and therefore all is right.

Lines addressed to Miss W——, on her birth day, it being the day of her intended nuptials.

ANOTHER year is roll'd away,
Again returns your natal day;
Your beauties now matur'd by time
And all your charms are in their prime,
With it, it brings you new delight,
Presents your fav'rite to your sight;
Gives you the youth you held most dear,
And cheers your heart from anxious care
Believe th' effusions of my heart,
It grieves me sore from you to part;
But fate, that severs me from you,
Gives you the man that's just and true;
To foreign crimes I (distant) rove,
While you enjoy the youth you love.
Leave you (sole blessing that I have)
To be the sport of wind and wave.
Long may your youthful beauties last,
Preserv'd from ev'ry nipping blast,
And long may gracious Heaven shed,
It's choicest blessings on your head;
Eliza, may'st thou never know,
Tormenting care, weeping woe,
But may each smiling hour present
Calm happiness and sweet content;
May you be blest with joys like these,
And pass your time in peace & ease;
Thus ever happy may you be,
And kindly still remember me.

A. L.

A N E C D O T E.

Write from LYONS in FRANCE.

THE day before our departure, we met with a very odd adventure. I was, with some friends of mine, lodged at La petite Notre Dame. As I was standing in the yard about 5 o'clock in the afternoon a gentleman came in, leading a horse by the bridle. "Take care of my horse said he," to the groom: "We have no bed," answered he, "therefore, sir, look if you please for another Inn." "That is right," replied the gentleman, "I will not forget you to-morrow morning." "I do not speak for that," said the lad, "I tell you we have no room and the stable is full; I cannot put your horse into it." "It is sufficient," answered the gentleman. "Thou seemest a good fellow, and may depend upon it." "I think the old fellow is mad," said the groom, seeing the stranger walk towards the kitchen, "what would he have me do with his horse?" "I think he is deaf," said L. "but mind that his horse does not run away, you will be answerable for it."

I followed the gentleman to the kitchen, the landlady told him also there was no room; he answered her he was much obliged to her, but desired her not to take the trouble of behaving with so much civility, for that he was so deaf that he could not hear the report of a cannon; and immediately took a chair and placed himself close to the fire as if he had been at home. The landlady asked her husband what was to be done, and it not being possible to get him away, they determined that he should sleep upon a chair.

I went to my friends, to whom I related the adventure and the trouble of the hostess; they laughed at it as well as myself, who was far from thinking I should be bubbled by it. The supper being served up, our gentleman entered following the waiter's heels and took a chair opposite the door. As we were all of us of the same company, we told him we could not admit any strangers, and that it would be better for him to sup at the ordinary table. This we pronounced with as much vehemence as we possibly could. He probably thought that we wanted to place him at the head of the table, for he answered, he was very well where he was, and knew better than to sit at the upper end. As we found that we could not be heard, we let him alone. He eat very heartily, and when the bill was brought in, he took out fifteen pence which he put upon the table. The expense was higher by much; we endeavoured to make him understand it but in vain, he always answered, he would not permit that we should pay his reckoning, and though he was not very well dressed, he had money enough in his pocket of which he informed us, in consequence of our returning his money that he might give us more.

During these transactions, seeing a maid carrying a warming pan up stairs, he took his leave and went away, causing all of us to laugh heartily. Soon after the maid came down, and told me to go and defend my bed which the gentleman had seized, without pay,

ing attention to her reasonings; upon which we walked up stairs directly, but he had already barricaded the door, and we were sensible it was useless to knock at it, yet as we heard him talking to himself, we listened: "How miserable am I!" said he "they might break the door open and I should not be able to hear it, I have no other resource; but to sit up all night with my candle lighted, that I may make use of my pistols if they should attempt to rob me." However he needed not to have been at that trouble: I spent the night upon a chair close to the fire, and readily pardoned a man whom I thought was to be pitied.

He got up next morning gave fifteen pence for the expense of his horse, and when he mounted said to me: "I beg your pardon sir, for having taken your bed; one of my friends, to whom they had denied lodging, had laid me a wager of twenty Louis d'ors, that I should not get a bed here. The sum was worth feigning to be deaf for, as for the rest sir, I understand you are going to take the stage, I will wait for you there, and desire you to accept of a good breakfast to recover you of your bad night's rest." As he finished these words, he spurred his horse and left us quite astonished at his presence of mind during the above mentioned scene.

J. A. Ourry.

For DUBLIN and WHITEHAVEN,



THE SHIP

U L Y S S E S,

JOSEPH HODGSON, Master.

WILL positively sail on or before the 20th of August, can take on freight one hundred hogheads, the remainder of her cargo being engaged. For freight or passage, apply to Mr. HENRY BRAGG, at Norfolk; or the subscriber in Richmond.

JOHN FOSTER.

JULY 9, 1788.

For Freight or Charter,
To any port in EUROPE, to the
northward of Cape Finistere,



THE BRIG

N O R F O L K,

JOHN COOK, Master,

BURTHEN about 350 hogheads of tobacco, or 1600 barrels of naval stores. The Norfolk has two decks, is well found, and sails fast. For terms apply to Mr. John Grammar, at Petersburg; Mr. John Conliffe, Richmond; or to

JOHN COOK.

Norfolk, July 25, 1788.

Six pounds ten shillings sterling per ton, for Tobacco.

At a Court of Admiralty held

at the Capitol in the city of Williamsburg, the 18th day of July, 1788.

RETURN being made on the citation issued in the suit commenced in this Court by Michael James, against the schooner Federal Convention, that the master or owner of the said vessel was not found, and no person appearing to claim it. It is ordered that publication be made three times in the Virginia Gazette, that the libel be taken for confessed, unless the party interested shall appear and shew cause to the contrary, on the 15th day of December next. And the vessel and goods being in a perishable condition, it is further ordered, that sale thereof be made by the Marshal, at public auction, taking sufficient caution for securing the proceeds of the sale to him who shall be entitled to them by the final sentence, and giving convenient previous notice of the time and place of such sale, and that he return an account of the sale to the Court.

(A Copy)

WILL. RUSSELL, Register.

Will be Sold,

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of James City county, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises near Byrd's tavern, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of JAMES PRIDE, dec. to Mr. JOHN BROWNE,

THE TRACT OF LAND,

In the said COUNTY,

Whereon the said PRIDE lived,

Containing twelve hundred Acres;

AND A NUMBER of

S L A V E S.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Sheriff.

JAMES CITY county, July 25, 1788.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty first day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rs. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON, Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceased. Plaintiffs.

against

Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church in the parish of Frederick in the county of Frederick on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

HANOVER-TOWN, July 14, 1788.

STOLEN from Hanover-Town on Monday night the 7th inst. a black HORSE, 6 years old, upwards of 5 feet high, long tail and hanging main, trots, paces, and gallops, a star in his forehead, a white snip on the side of his nose, one of his hind feet white, was got on the breast by drawing in a chair. Any person that will deliver him to me, or give such information so that I get him, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble.

JAMES OLIVER.

LOUISA, August 4, 1788.

ICONCIVE it may be necessary to caution all persons from taking an assignment of my bond for fifty pounds given to HENRY GARRETT, of Louisa county, the same being discharged.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD.

TAKEN up in Henrico county, in April last, two strays, viz. A flea bitten gray MARE, and also a gray one. The flea bitten mare is about 12 or 13 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, no brand perceivable. Appraised to three pounds ten shillings. The gray is about 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, shod all fours, and branded on the near buttock W. Appraised to six pounds.

JOHN PRICE.

County Court Clerks, merchants, the-riffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the under-mentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.

SUBPOENAS.

WRITS.

ATTACHMENTS.

EXECUTIONS.

EXECUTORS BONDS.

ADMINISTRATORS ditto.

ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds

APPEARANCE ditto.

PRISON BOND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.

NOTES OF HAND.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF LADING.

BILLS OF SALE.

DEEDS OF TRUST.

DEEDS FOR LAND.

SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.

INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.

CLEARANCES.

PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY'S MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the revised code,

viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.